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PERHAPS the most striking feature of Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer's new mission to Moscow is the fact that he has decided to take with him General Faisal, Chief of Staff of the First (Syrian) Army, and a number of other Syrian personalities. The UAR Vice-President, War Minister and Chief of Staff who arrived in Moscow yesterday for what has been described as a political and economic discussions, will have three subjects to air before his Soviet hosts, and the composition of his delegation indicates that the economic development of Syria will occupy a prominent place among them.

Moscow's technical and economic aid to Syria goes back to the days before February, 1958, when the latter country became the Southern Arab Republic. The merger with Egypt, which was clearly not to the Communists' liking, did not interrupt the flow of this aid, and it was only the week before last that a 250 million rouble loan agreement was ratified in Moscow and Damascus. The money is to be used for constructing the Kameshli-Lattakia railway line, for acquiring equipment for oil exploration, and for building a big fertilizer plant. This loan, however, was approved long ago, and the Cairo authorities seem to be seeking assistance to enable them to construct a great dam on the Euphrates that will irrigate six million dunams of land and generate huge quantities of power. The cost of this project is estimated at something like \$50 million, and Cairo now hopes that Marshal Amer, who was responsible for the conclusion of the two High Aswan Dam agreements with Moscow, will be able to arrange the final details of a similar accord for the Syrian dam.

Amer's second aim will be the speeding up of the supply of Moscow of modern weapons, especially the MIG19 twin-jet fighters which seem to have been promised without any final agreement on the date of supply. Israel's own air force planning has long since taken into account the likelihood of the Egyptians acquiring these super-sonic weapons. Indications are that the UAR mission will encounter no difficulties in respect of their delivery, except perhaps on the question of payment and exchange rates, now that the Soviet Government has decided to make changes in the value of the rouble. It may be true, as the Cairo daily Al-Ahram, indicated last week, that these changes will not affect repayment of current Soviet loans; but should Moscow choose to make its calculations on the basis of the new rate of exchange Egypt's bill would become much larger.

When Amer's present mission was first announced, there were rumors to the effect that great difficulties were being encountered in executing the first stages of construction of the High Dam at Aswan. It was natural therefore to connect the mission's tasks with these difficulties which some journalists claimed amounted to a total breakdown in the work. In the meantime, however, these reports have turned out to be greatly exaggerated, and it now seems reasonable to believe the claim of the UAR Planning Minister Dr. Arafat, that work on the dam is going according to schedule.

It is thus clear that Amer's main aim will be to secure aid for Syria that will be on a wide enough scale to make good Cairo's many promises to carry out the development of the Syrian Region on the same scale as Egypt's own development. Moscow has never reconciled itself to the Egypt-Syria merger, but Amer is not likely to run into serious difficulties.

It has been suggested by some Western observers that Cairo's acceptance of regular and generous aid from Washington may have upset Moscow. Not indications are that the Soviet Union is not in the least displeased with Nasser over this. In fact, it has no reason to be so displeased. After all, it is all a part of the same game. Nasser's so-called positive neutralism would lose whatever meaning it had left if all the aid he got came from the Eastern Bloc.

## De Gaulle Going To Algeria Next Week

PARIS. — President Charles de Gaulle told his weekly Cabinet meeting yesterday that he would leave Paris for Algeria on December 9 to explain his policy to French officers and the Algerian people.

The President, who is expected to leave for Algeria on December 9, has said to get the country's approval for his plan to set up a provisional administration in Algeria.

Information Minister Louis Terrenoire, reporting to newsmen on the Cabinet meeting yesterday, said the date "probably" would be January 8. Reports here indicated that the President would not visit Algeria itself during the visit, which is expected to last about five days.

It was said he was planning a tour of operational and other areas outside the larger towns, during which he would make two or three speeches and have talks with army officers, officials and local councillors.

Two days before General de Gaulle leaves, the National Assembly will begin debating the Government's Algeria policy.

Premier Michel Debre has meanwhile rejected a demand by right-wing deputy, M. Pascal Arrich, that the President be held in secret session. In a written reply, M. Debre said such a move "would not fail to give rise to alarming suppositions" and in any case would not guarantee the secrecy of debate.

As part of his tour, the President will open the Government's campaign for a favorable referendum vote with a nation-wide television

and radio address. M. Terrenoire did not say what date this would take place.

Reliable sources said General de Gaulle's decision to visit was taken in the light of advice to the contrary by his leading military and ministerial advisers.

General Paul Ely, Defence Minister, M. Pierre Messmer, Minister of the Armies, and M. Louis Joxe, newly-appointed Minister for Algerian Affairs who has just returned from a visit to Algeria, were said to have discouraged the visit on the grounds that trouble could be anticipated.

But the President was reported to feel that since violent opposition had not shown itself since the November 18 announcement of the referendum, he could safely go ahead and explain his basic policy to French officers and Algerians and to counter propaganda depicting him as wanting to "sell out" to the rebels.

M. Jacques Soustelle, former right-hand man of General de Gaulle who was dismissed from the Government earlier this year for opposing his "Algerian Algeria" policy, left by air yesterday for a 10-day visit to New York.

He is due to lecture on the Algerian problem and take part in a televised debate with the Ghana delegate to the U.N. at the time, as the Political Committee there is due to discuss the issue.

(UPI, Reuters)

Israel and France In Trade Talks

PARIS (INA). — Israel and France yesterday opened negotiations for the renewal of economic and financial agreements for 1961. The Israel delegation is led by Mr. M. Boaz, the Foreign Ministry's Economic Counsellor.

Israel is interested in amending a number of quotas which limit the quantities of clothing she is allowed to export to France, it was reported here.

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## Six Ghanaian Diplomats Held In Leopoldville

LEOPOLDVILLE. — Six Ghanaian diplomats and the British pilot flying them here were detained by Congolese troops on their arrival yesterday and taken to a military camp.

The Ghanaians had given notice of their arrival to the Congolese authorities. Last week the Chargé d'Affaires and other Ghanaian diplomats were expelled from the Congo.

The Congolese are not expected to allow the Ghanaians to remain, though diplomatic relations between the two countries have not been severed.

Meanwhile, ex-Premier Lumumba yesterday was reported to have reached Leopoldville 300 kms east of the capital, west of Colonel Mobutu's reach.

Some sources said he had abandoned his plan to go to Stanleyville and was heading instead towards another of his political strongholds, Lubumbashi, capital of Kasai Province.

Congolese untrustworthy rumors swept through the capital concerning Mr. Lumumba's dramatic cross-country flight — including one that he had been arrested after an automobile accident near Kikwit and was hospitalized under a military guard.

In Elisabethville, Mr. Mobutu, premier of the breakaway Katanga province, said last night his Government was ready to hold round-table talks with Congo's political structure where the Leopoldville Government proved it was in control. But he excluded the possibility that such talks might include "that madman Lumumba."

He was speaking on his return from a visit to Brazzaville yesterday. Mr. Mobutu, former French Congo, where he spent three days at the invitation of President Fulbert Youlou.

There, he had talks with President Youlou, Col. Mobutu and other Congolese leaders.

Before leaving Brazzaville yesterday, Mr. Mobutu urged a close economic and social association between territories making up the former Belgian Congo, but excluding Katanga, which he said was a central power within a unitary Congo.

He suggested the setting up of an economic unit, a sort of "African Common Market," and said that Katanga was prepared to give financial aid to other territories of the Congo.

U.N. Urges Congo Costs Be Within U.N. Budget

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters). — The Security Council yesterday urged Congo to pay for its part in airlifting U.N. troops to the Congo, provided that the cost of the Congo peace-making operation is incorporated in this year's regular budget of the United Nations.

Mr. A.H.M. Hillis, British delegate to the General Assembly's Budgetary Committee, announced the decision yesterday, saying that the sum involved was \$200,000.

The British delegate told the Committee that the Congo operation was the "collective responsibility of all members." He condemned the Soviet refusal to share in the cost.

S. Africa Closes Pondoland Sectors

PRETORIA (Reuters). — South Africa yesterday closed a sector of troubled Pondoland to outsiders and announced power of arrest against anyone who entered the area and an order for surrender of firearms.

Pondo tribesmen have been defying the Government's attempt to rule the first all-African "bantustan" (native area) through the tribal authorities, and for eight months there have been hit-and-run attacks on the area.

Mr. Daan de Wet, N.C. Minister of Bantu (African) Administration, said the new measures were to end trouble for the area by the Africans' own request to "leftist activities."

Patriarch Alexei Visiting Egypt

CAIRO (UPI). — Patriarch Alexei, head of the Russian Orthodox Church, arrived here Tuesday from a four-day stay in Alexandria, where he discussed means to solidify ties with other Orthodox churches.

French Senate Again Defeats Nuclear Plan

PARIS (UPI). — The Senate yesterday rejected President Charles de Gaulle's plan for an independent nuclear strike force for the second time in three weeks.

The Senate voted 182 to 84 against the project, which twice since October 25 has been the subject of a confidence vote in the National Assembly. The Senate vote on November 10 was 184 to 73.

The Bill now goes back to the Lower House. If it is passed there a third time, it automatically becomes law, irrespective of Senate opinion.

## Moscow Welcomes Amer, Said Seeking to Re-equip UAR Army

MOSCOW. — Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, Vice-President of the United Arab Republic arrived here yesterday by special Soviet jet plane with 15 military and economic experts for general discussions with Soviet leaders.

Amer was met at Vnukovo airport by Mr. Mikoyan and other Soviet leaders and officials. The airport was decorated with the flags of the two countries and streamers proclaiming "Long Live Soviet-Arab Friendship."

In New York the "Herald Tribune" reported from Cairo that Amer's talks in Moscow are to cover "a broad field of political and economic subjects" with Mr. Khrushchev and other Soviet leaders. The talks are expected to deal primarily with re-equipping the UAR military force, particularly the aging Soviet Mig-17 jet fighters which now form the first line of defense.

Amer's present jet fighters, French-built Super-Mystere planes, are considered by Western military experts as superior to the Mig-17s, the paper said.

It added that the few details released in Cairo of Amer's schedule carry a strong military flavor. He is accompanied by the UAR 1st Army Commander, Lt. Gen. Gamal Feisal.

In addition to two scheduled meetings with Mr. Khrushchev, he is to meet with Marshal Malinovsky and Mr. Mikoyan.

The "Herald Tribune" noted that Amer is commander of the UAR armed forces, and for this, if no other reason, speculation about his trip has been centered on the prospect of a new arms deal.

There have been recurrent reports in Cairo since last summer, the paper said, that the UAR was trying to arrange such a deal with the Soviet Union but that Moscow was showing reluctance to supply the advanced equipment which Nasser apparently feels is needed to maintain tactical equality with Israel.

(UPI, Reuters)

## Servatius May Drop Eichmann

BONN (UPI). — Attorney Robert Servatius said yesterday that he would drop the defense of Adolf Eichmann if the U.N. Security Council does not unanimously condemn the arrest of the Nazi war criminal.

Dr. Servatius recently returned to West Germany from Israel, where he conferred with Eichmann.

If the memoires, currently appearing in "Life" are true, the attorney told the U.N. any defense of Eichmann would be a waste of time. Eichmann, according to the memoires, had no regrets for what he did, and said if 10 million Jews had been killed, he would have viewed the destruction of the Jewish race as a triumph.

"My hair stood on end when I read this," Dr. Servatius said.

He added that he would ask Eichmann's brother, Robert, who lives in Lima, Peru, if the memoires are genuine.

"If so," he said, "I will give up the defense on the spot." The lawyer said he will also request permission from Israel to see Eichmann a second time before deciding to take over the defense.

SS Man Strangled Sick Prisoners 'Painlessly'

FULD, West Germany. — An SS corporal accused of murdering more than 200 concentration camp prisoners, told a court here yesterday that he had been shown "how to kill people quickly and painlessly."

The corporal, Gottlieb Meisner, 37, is accused of strangling 200 sick or starving prisoners, and of killing others by beatings and poisonous injections at the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland and Mauthausen between 1942 and 1945.

In Munster on Tuesday, former Auschwitz doctor Johannes Kremer was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for complicity in the murder of two Jewish prisoners.

The court revoked the doctor's civil rights for five years but ordered his release, noting that the 15 years' prison term had already been served in Poland. Kremer was sentenced to death during the Krakow trial in 1947. He was pardoned and returned to West Germany in 1951.

(Reuters, TNA)

Holland Holds Stock Of Atomic War-Heads

THE HAGUE (UPI). — A Defence Ministry spokesman said yesterday that Holland held a stock of atomic war-heads. He refused to give location details or reveal the size of the stockpile.

The spokesman's statement followed earlier claims by authoritative sources that there were stocks of atomic war-heads in eastern Holland under the command of German and Dutch armies. These claims were met with denial by the Dutch government.

## Argentina Snuffs Out Short Peronist Revolt

BUENOS AIRES (AP). — A "Peronist" revolt broke out yesterday in Northern Argentina shortly after a similar uprising near Buenos Aires was reported to have been crushed.

Reports from Salta, in the north, said a group of armed civilians occupied oil installations in two towns of Salta Province.

These accounts said the civilians also took over the state oil monopoly in the towns Tartagal and Vespucio. The rebellion at Tartagal was later said to have been stamped out. Salta is a sugar and oil-producing province adjoining the Bolivian and Chilean borders.

The insurgents cut railway tracks, telephone lines and other means of communications. There were no other details.

The reports from Salta reached Buenos Aires as the Commander-in-Chief, General Carlos Severino Fernandez, issued his fifth communique on the revolt which began earlier in Rosario City. The army said the

revolt had been crushed. The communique said 40 well-armed men attacked barracks of the 11th infantry regiment.

Four persons were listed as dead. They included retired Colonel Julio Barredo, former aide of General Humberto Bonaer, who was War Minister under former dictator Peron.

There were no estimates of casualties in the outbreak to the north. The Government said the uprising in the north was similar to the one put down at Rosario. This indicated that Peronistas also were involved there.

In both cases, the uprising was staged by armed civilians. The army communique said the revolt in Rosario was carried out by "a totalitarian, subversive organization called Peronistas."

U.S. Fails to Orbit A Double Satellite

CAPE CANAVERAL (AP). — An attempt to hoist two U.S. satellites into orbit with a single rocket failed yesterday.

The double-headed Thor-Able-Star rocket smoothly away from this missile test site at 11:45 a.m. yesterday, but a second rocket stage failed to ignite, and the satellite failed to go into orbit.

The goal was to place the two satellites into a circular orbit 80 miles high. They were clamped together when launched, but were to separate if they achieved orbit.

HAILE RELEASED ON WEST AFRICAN TOUR

ADDIS ABABA (AP). — Emperor Haile Selassie left Addis Ababa yesterday for Ghana on the first leg of an extensive West African tour.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

An agreement was signed in Addis Ababa at midnight between the General Union, Progressive, National Religious, Agrarian, Trade and Labor Unions in east the recent military revolution led by Emperor Haile Selassie.

Mr. Haile Selassie (G.S.) is to be mayor again with Mr. Haile Selassie (G.S.) as his deputy.

An authoritative source in Cairo, quoted by Reuters, said yesterday that General Mohamed Naguib, former Egyptian President and leader of the 1952 revolution, had left for Paris on Sunday.

ADENAUER SICK

BONN (UPI). — Dr. Konrad Adenauer, 64-year-old West German Chancellor, 12 ft. 10 in. tall, with fever, sources close to him said yesterday. But he has ordered aides to ahead with plans for his visit to Paris on Sunday.

Decisions were contained in a 17-page opinion devoted mainly to a discussion of intervention by which the State attempted to interpose its sovereignty over the Supreme Court school decision and the people of Louisiana.

Meanwhile, at the city's Evans elementary school, the Rev. Andrew Foreman outmaneuvered a crowd of about 100 persons trying to enforce a white boycott. While police held the crowd at the front of the school, Rev. Foreman took his daughter in the back door.

The crowd was so enraged because it missed Rev. Foreman.

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## E. and COMMERCE

### \$1m. Cannery Planned

**By U.S. Businessman**  
LYDDA AIRPORT. — Plan for investing \$1m. in a 400-man canning plant for vegetables grown in salt water were described here yesterday by Mr. Sol. Whitman.

The produce required for the plant was grown during the past year under the supervision of Mr. Yusef Lez, an agronomist, who said that the quality of the vegetable

The canning plant will contain special peeling machines made especially for Mr. Whiteman.

**MONEY CIRCULATION  
DECLINES BY 14.3M.**

Currency in circulation declined by IL4,372,580 during the week ending Tuesday stand at IL219,643,633 the Bank of Israel reported on Wednesday. Gold reserves declined by IL1,345 to stand at IL3,401,078; foreign currency reserves rose by IL879,144.

stand at IL131,049,358; Treasury bills and Government promissory notes declined by IL5,250,182; to stand at IL14,438,199; and Government bond bills declined by IL1,060,000 to stand at IL77,297,000.

	29/11	30
<b>\$ LINKED</b>		
3½% Tavel \$	304	304
3½% Zmudel \$	341	341
4½% Def. Loan	373	373
6% House Loan H	374	374
4½% " " H	361	361

6% K. Hay. III	1001	1001
6% Fert. & Chem.	981	981
Local Authorities	1011	1011
<b>C.O.L. LINKED</b>		
4 1/2% Fed. Loan	1001	1001
4 1/2% Hous. Loan "A"	1001	1001
4 1/2% P.E.C. 97/98	111	111
6% K. Hay. III	1011	1011
Local Authorities	1001	1001
<b>98% C.O.L. LINK.</b>		
6% Fed. Dev. Bank	98	98

5% Pal. Elect.	942	94
5% Bank Leumi	95	95
<b>ORD. &amp; PREF. SHRS</b>		
Pal. Elect. Stock	1301	69
1 1/4% Pal. Elect.		
2nd Pref. Stock	408	40
Bank Leumi		
"A" Ord. Stock	386	38
Gen. Mort. Bnd		
(new bearer)	340	34

Bank Leumi Inv.	349	31
Rasaco Pref.	234	25
Hous. Mort. Bank	169	14
Ellera Invest.	292	28
Africa Pal. Inv.	353	33
I. L. D. C. (new bearer)	344	32
Ata Textiles	274	26
Def. Sh. (Reg.)	290	27
Moller Text.	139	13

Phenicia	2294
Acis & Bel. Bro.	214
Pal. Potash	2904
Dead Sea Foun.	2071
Tera	150
Pal. Cold Stor.	242
Paper Mills	2114
Alliance	22 43
Dalek	3184
Dalek 11/13	3174
London Woolen	237

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Naphta 1394  
B: Buyers only. H: as Div/Con

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**TODAY'S TENDENCY**  
Dollar Bonds—Firm  
Indian Bonds—Steady

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A WEEK END FEATURE

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## ON ENGINEERS HNICIANS

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# A New African Federation

By COLIN LEGUM

NOTHING short of a miracle can save the African Federation. Had the Federation Report come in 1962, when the Federation was planned, instead of 1963, by which time it was already discredited, the story might have been different. As it is, the Federation has been rejected. In advance of next week's opening of the Federal Review Conference in London, by the effective leaders of both the African and European communities. Only the British Government and minority elements in Central Africa believe it is still possible to start all over again.

If there were any likelihood of winning support for a re-designed Federation it would be irresponsible to withhold support from those who wish to see it survive. But it would be equally irresponsible for the British Government to go into the Federal Review Conference with no alternative policy in case its attempts at conciliation fail. Many eyes are turned to make the Federation obsolete. It is not going to be easy to uncrumble it now.

It is possible for the three territories to revert to their original status as separate entities. There would be less cause for concern about the future. But the Africans in Southern Rhodesia are unlikely to accept a return to the previous status quo with its white hegemony while at the same time Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia move forward with legislatures in which Africans are in a majority.

## Europeans Troubled

Nor are the Europeans in the Rhodesias likely to submit to a loss of their political dominance through the disintegration of the Federation. It is important that these dangers should be clearly seen in time if serious racial conflicts are to be avoided. An outbreak of violence would almost certainly compel the British Government to commit its troops to maintain security. If this were to happen, it might find itself in a situation not unlike that of the Belgians when they used their troops in the Congo last year. Although the situation is not yet irretrievable, provided British troops are capable of making one of the imaginative leaps which has been a feature of its imperial history.

Instead of pursuing a policy that would lead to the violent disintegration of the Central African Federation, Britain has an opportunity of gaining for the Commonwealth a much wider and stronger Federation with anything from six to 12 members embracing 20 million Africans, 400,000 Europeans and 200,000 Asians. Such a Federation could not be achieved in one step, but, unless a decision in support of the principle is taken within the next few weeks, the opportunity may be lost for all time.

The starting-point should be for Britain to begin the

idea of an East and Central African Federation, sponsored by Tanganyika's Chief Minister, Mr. Julius Nyerere, and supported by prominent African and European leaders in Kenya, Zambia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and by a number of prominent personalities in Uganda. British support for this African initiative would open the way for a different kind of Federal conference next year to discuss the possibilities of integrating the four East African territories with the three Central African states. With an eye to longer-term policy, observers should also be invited from Mauritius and from the three British High Commission Territories—Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland—none of whom can hope to become independent States outside a wider community.

## First Step

Thus, the first step could be planned to establish the framework for a Federation of 12 British territories marching in unbroken line from the Sudan to within the heart of South Africa. It would be too much to suppose that all these States would become associated immediately with this new Federation. It would start with a nucleus of member-States, including probably Tanganyika, Kenya, Zambia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. As the Federation showed signs of succeeding it would offer a strong rallying point for others to follow in time.

The two big territories which would not be ready to join immediately would be Uganda and Southern Rhodesia—the former because it has not yet solved its own serious internal difficulties, and the latter because it would not be willing at this stage to become part of an overwhelmingly black Federation.

But Uganda's crisis is moving to a climax, and the present objections to close association with its neighbours are likely to disappear. Southern Rhodesia, too, might eventually find it economically and politically wise to cast in its lot with this Federation. Its own economy is likely to be gravely undermined by the break-up of the Central African Federation, and it is inevitable that in the approaching political struggle European power will be considerably diminished. If the new Federation can show that it is able to provide security and opportunity for Europeans in the same way as Tanganyika has succeeded in doing, the natural fears among Europeans in Rhodesia are likely to diminish.

## Loose Association

The new Federation, unlike Central Africa's, would not seek to create a single political union. It would probably begin as a loose association of equal member-States, each of which would retain their own parliaments and governments, surrendering limited powers to a weak

political centre. The central authority would coordinate economic and trade policies, provide common technical and defence services, and device an agreed foreign policy. It would not have the power to dominate the political life of any of its constituent parts.

Such a loose association would undoubtedly be subject to severe pressures, but it is much more likely to survive than an over-ambitious attempt to weld an artificial union. In the next decade all African States are bound to undergo serious internal upheavals before they consolidate their independence. It is essential that they should be able to settle their internal problems without outside interference which would become inevitable if a centralized "federation" were to be established. If, therefore, not inconceivable that Southern Rhodesia might eventually find its proper place within such a framework.

The choice before the British Government is to adopt this imaginative idea of a Federation or to continue its sterile policies of trying to rescue the doomed Federation. After summarizing Mr. Conary's speech, the paper concludes: "These facts will convince every honest man that Israel is doing and is prepared to do all in her power to alleviate the position of the Arab refugees, and state his views on defence problems to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, thus enabling it to hold a comprehensive and thorough discussion on these matters."

On the (Hastadur) notes that there has been no progress towards a solution of the problem since Mr. Hammark's report two years ago. "On the contrary," the paper continues, "there has been a step backwards," since Dr. Davis has ignored the Secretary-General's practical proposals and lays emphasis only on vocational training, as if that were the hub of the problem.

Lamher (Abdus) Haavoda, who is in the position of the Executive of the Transport Workers' International C. The Egyptian contention that the blockade is connected with the U.A.R. does not change its policy," the paper says, "it is to be hoped that the International will now put into operation its previous decision on the adoption of measures to combat this policy, which strikes at the elementary rights of seamen of many nations."

In the meantime, Prof. Green has been busy with his work on the states in their generality may be prepared to throw to us." (W.J.A.)

# No Legal Basis for Human Rights

LONDON.

AT present, despite all the idealism embodied in the U.N. Charter and the quantity of literature that has been produced on the subject, the national legal character of the rights of man, the individual has still a long furrow to plough before he receives any recognition of his status under international law, apart from that which some individuals enjoy as a result of certain bilateral regional treaties.

This sombre view was expressed by Prof. L. C. Green in a lecture recently on "The Position of the Individual in International Law" at London University College. The lecture was the fifth of the annual "Noah Baruch Memorial Lectures" arranged by the World Jewish Congress British Section as a tribute to the late Professor Green, a founder of the World Jewish Congress, and first Chairman of its European Executive.

Prof. Green, until recently a lecturer in international law and institutions at University College, and secretary of the British Branch of the International Law Association, has been appointed Professor in International Law in the University of Malaya in Singapore.

## Duties But No Rights

In classical international law, Prof. Green said, the individual was regarded as an object; he enjoyed no rights although certain duties were imposed upon him. Alleged human rights or freedom of choice and self-determination

had no existence outside of treaties. The so-called international right of humanitarian intervention tended to be nothing but an ideological excuse to interfere in the affairs of a weaker state.

International law imposed no obligation on a state to respect the life, liberty or happiness of its nationals and did not authorize any other state to protest or intervene in international law, apart from that which some individuals enjoy as a result of certain bilateral regional treaties.

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U.N. Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Prof. Green arrived at the conclusion "that the Charter does not improve the lot of the individual in law."

The lecturer considered it "a major step forward" that no obligation on a state to respect the life, liberty or happiness of its nationals and did not authorize any other state to protest or intervene in international law, apart from that which some individuals enjoy as a result of certain bilateral regional treaties.

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# Readers' Letters

## RESTITUTION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir.—The Council of Jews from Austria in Israel heard at its last meeting a report on the restitution of Jewish property in Austria. The delegates who participated in the meeting of the World Council of Jews from Austria (England, Israel, USA, Sweden and South America) that took place in Paris in October last, as well as a report on the Conference of the Council of Jewish Claims on Austria.

## CHAMBER MUSIC

Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir.—Reporting on the opening concert of the Haifa Chamber Music Association, your music critic, G.W.B., made a surprising statement: "Due to the absence of the L.P.O. it was difficult to find a good orchestra." While admitting the excellence of some of the chamber music ensembles formed by members of the L.P.O., I feel obliged to point out that I know of at least five combinations of chamber music players in Jerusalem alone: The Collegium Musicum with its programme of old and modern works for string and wind combinations; the duos of Edeas and Tamir; the soprano, Nadia Dovrat, and her ensemble with a Bach-Handel programme; the entirely new Jerusalem String Quartet led by Mr. J. Grob; and the Rubik Academy Chamber Opera led by Zemanek, who opened the Haifa season two or three years ago.

All these ensembles are scheduled to appear in Jerusalem, Haifa, Tel Aviv, Rehovot and other places. Their programmes were even known to the Haifa Chamber Music Association.

Yours etc.  
DR. CH. BOASON  
Jerusalem, November 2

ALYN HOSPITAL  
Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir.—Please allow me to use this means of expressing the thanks of the Alyn Hospital for Children to Mr. S. Cahana, the Jerusalem impresario, for his generosity to us in connection with the appearance of the Ram Gopal troupe in Jerusalem.

Mr. Cahana has long taken an interest in the welfare of the 80 badly handicapped children hospitalized here, and his knowledge of the financial situation of the institution, volunteered to hand over to us the greater part of the profits from the Indian dancers' performance.

As a result of this generous gesture we shall now be able to supply our handicapped children with some badly needed and vital equipment which they have long lacked.

Yours etc.  
A. CITRON  
Chairman, Alyn Hospital, Jerusalem, November 21

AICF CONTEST  
Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir.—We should like to thank you most sincerely for the sympathetic and informative article by Helga Dudman on the work of the American Israel Cultural Foundation, which appeared in your November 13 issue.

May we, however, draw your attention to an error which crept in: the next AICF Scholarship Contest will, in fact, be held in December of this year, and not in September.

Yours etc.  
REUVEN DAFNI  
Publicity Chairman, American-Israel Cultural Foundation  
Tel Aviv, November 22



For the use of a Radio Receiver: 11% fee increases with one year of conditional listening.

## YESTERDAY'S PRESS

# The Refugee Problem

Haifa (National Religious Party) welcomes the "clear and vigorous reply" given by the Israeli Representative at the U.N. to the "slanders and malicious distortions launched against Israel during the past fortnight by Arab spokesmen and their supporters among the totalitarian powers."

After summarizing Mr. Conary's speech, the paper concludes: "These facts will convince every honest man that Israel is doing and is prepared to do all in her power to alleviate the position of the Arab refugees, and state his views on defence problems to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, thus enabling it to hold a comprehensive and thorough discussion on these matters."

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Haifa (General Zionist) describes the decision to bring the American Technical Aid programme to an end in 1962 as "a landmark in Israel's development."

"Thanks to this aid," the paper continues, "Israel has succeeded in improving the organization of her economy, and USOM therefore has an important share in the credit for the country's progress during the past decade."

Haifa (non-party) suggests that each outgoing Chief of Staff should survey his period of office and state his views on defence problems to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, thus enabling it to hold a comprehensive and thorough discussion on these matters.

## COYOTES STILL ROAMING

By ROBERT FAIRBANKS

SACRAMENTO, California  
TRAVEL almost anywhere in the U.S. and you're likely to find—along with TV antennas, mass signs and juke boxes—a pack of coyotes.

Unlike grizzly bears, timber wolves, buffalo and all the other animals that once freely roamed this continent, coyotes have been exterminated from the continent. Old cowboys have extended his homeland from southwest deserts and plains, where he lived until about 100 years ago, to nearly every part of the U.S.

As silently as a wind-blown feather, the coyote has crept

## HEARD ABROAD

I suppose I am the only one to be registered at a company with offices in Liechtenstein—  
Mr. Robert Graves

## CANVASSERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir.—There are a number of publishers who make it a practice of sending agents to canvass private homes in an effort to distribute their books on the installment plan.

I have been brought to the attention of the Better Business Bureau in Tel Aviv calls for correction of this practice.

Agents with their wares entered a home where I found only a 14-year-old school girl who signed an order to buy books, even making the first down-payment, but without the consent of her parents who asked the distributor to cancel the contract and refund the money. It was only at the intervention of the above Bureau that an amicable settlement was effected.

The Bureau asks parents to warn their children to refrain from embarking on such undertakings which, in their cases, they do not understand, but which may obligate others, without first consulting their parents and obtaining their consent.

Yours etc.  
MAX KLEMAN  
General Secretary, Better Business Bureau, Tel Aviv, Nov. 2

PEN FRIENDS  
HANNI PERL, 22, of Knesset in Haifa, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Haifa, would like to exchange stamps and correspondence with an Israeli. She was born in the Dutch East Indies.

Yours etc.  
HANNI PERL

Yours etc.  
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# RETURN TO KATANGA

By ANDREW WILSON

ELIZABETHTOWN (OFFSHORE).  
THE humid wind blows the dust down the Avenue de Kasai, heading the palms, tugging at the tables beneath the blue-and-yellow cafe awnings. About a quarter of the tables have customers. A month ago there were none. Slowly, as the Belgians come back to the town, the cafe awnings are being replaced by the old ones. The town is returning to the face of a landlocked—said as yet, out-of-season—Ostend.

First it was the technicians and civil servants who returned from "leave." Now it is the soldiers. For an hour before sunset, the Mercedes and the Chevrolet stand nose to tail at the airport so that it takes 30 minutes to get clear of the jam.

But then the night falls, and behind the facade—the illuminated windows of the silent boutiques, the dimly-lit bars, the reappearance of language, a faint smile on the lips of the Hotel Leopold II—there is a pregnant uncertainty: the return is a great gamble.

"Moi, je suis optimiste." The phrase recurs time and again as the Belgians replenish their glasses with beer or pernod. Their eyes remain gawped with full petrol tanks: 1,500 facilities have precise plans for the next time: in the still-stagnant trade the principal source of revenue have noticeably not restocked their shelves.

But when the curfew comes down at midnight, not a Belgian in the clarity of his cups will take an even bet as to

who will be who in Katanga next morning.

These local doubts are possibly over-dramatized—the effect of the deficit. But, unquestionably in the north, the Katanga Government, with its cadre of Belgian counsellors and chiefs of cabinet, is facing the test of its existence. The Balubakat rebellion is far from being contained, and the situation, particularly around Albertville on Lake Tanganyika, is more serious than anywhere else in the country.

Test for Tshombe

Albertville itself is virtually surrounded. To the west, the U.N. Irish outpost of Niamey has been abandoned. Between Katanga and Niamey, in the centre of the country, lies a large Baluba area. Yet against Baluba arrows and the political slings of Mr. Tshombe it has developed an international comradeship which Dublin, Stockholm, Addis Ababa, Dakar, Lagos and New York may scarcely comprehend.

Across its signals network by messages encoded in the U.N. forces was concentrated northwards in an operation to gain control of the roads and railway trunk routes. But with the strength of a brigade in a country the size of France, the task is daunting.

One can only salute the U.N. force in Katanga. Its diversity of nationalities, whose only military procedure in common is to march, makes it a formidable force. Yet against Baluba arrows and the political slings of Mr. Tshombe it has developed an international comradeship which Dublin, Stockholm, Addis Ababa, Dakar, Lagos and New York may scarcely comprehend.

Yet the fact remains that for all its combination of courage and restraint, it has been forced psychologically on the offensive. Even so, the U.N. force in Katanga, unless it can come to grips with the Balubakat leadership and find leaders whose word is writ with the mass, its goal of restoring order will come no nearer—and may, at this moment, be receding.

## War-Orphan Not Yet Traced

By HENRIETTE BOAS

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ON November 21, the day that the Dutch Jewish war orphan Anneke Beckman became twenty years old, a public mass meeting was organized by the Netherlands Zionist Students Organization in Amsterdam.

The meeting was held to draw attention once more to the fact that this Jewish girl, the custody of whom was given by the Netherlands Supreme Court to Jews, has not been "missing" for nearly twelve years. She has been hidden by her Roman Catholic foster-mother, the Van Moorst sisters, who had her baptized in the Roman Catholic faith, and is believed to be in a Belgian convent. All efforts to trace the girl have been in vain.

The meeting was attended by some eight hundred persons, mostly Jews, who were turned away for lack of space. The speakers were a Protestant Professor and a Roman Catholic lawyer, and a Jewish journalist. The latter, Mr. Matthieu Smets, the editor-in-chief of the progressive weekly "Vrij Nederland," stressed that actions such as those of the Van Moorst sisters were an unfortunate exception, and that the very large majority of

Roman Catholics who had hidden Jewish children during the war had loyally returned them when ordered to do so.

On the other hand, as Anneke Beckman was now 20, and from all that was known of her, seemed to be a devout Catholic and to remain where she stayed at her own free will, no force should be applied to remove her from her Roman Catholic surroundings.

The Jewish lawyer and the Chairman, Professor Enschede, who is professor of Criminal Law at the University of Amsterdam, said that during the year still separating her from her 21st birthday the girl should be given her opportunity to learn about her Jewish background and the Jewish faith objectively, instead of getting a distorted picture.

Among those present were the surviving relatives of the girl, who for years now have tried in vain to establish contact with her. Next day, all the Liberal and Protestant dailies devoted considerable space to the meeting, giving detailed reports of the addresses, and stressing its dignified character. The Roman Catholic press, however, ignored it, though reporters representing this press had attended the meeting.

# KEEPING POSTED

A SFT who visited a secondary school classroom in Herzliya on the day after the teachers' strike last week reports that he saw two principles written up on a blackboard. A wicked-looking boy was just turning away from it. They read:

1. We believe our teachers are right and support them in their strike.

2. We believe the government should stand firm and not give in to demands presented as an ultimatum.

The conclusion, of course, is not far to seek.

This sort of thing has gone on since blackboards were invented. The Knesset delegation

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We signalled this ship to stop, and the ship came to a halt. We asked the captain what he was doing. He said he was a Turkish captain and that he was flying the Turkish flag. We asked him why he was flying the Turkish flag. He said he was a Turkish captain and that he was flying the Turkish flag.

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